

# THE SENTINEL.

"UNION, VIGILANCE, PERSEVERANCE."

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1841.

## OFFICIAL RETURNS.

Of the late Senatorial election, held to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Robert Hanna.

Townships.	N. West.	D. W. Hanna.	W. Centre.
Decatur	10	64	63
Franklin	90	49	8
Lawrence	133	8	63
Perry	60	53	40
Pike	118	45	101
Warren	106	47	69
Washington	101	45	
Wayne	69	1052	

West's majority, 232.

## AND YET ANOTHER VICTORY!

At an election, on Saturday last, for Justice of the Peace, held in this city, WILLIAM SULLIVAN, Esq. democrat was elected over the whig candidate by the handsome majority of 37 votes. We think the bank junta will soon tire with contending against the people. The vote stood as follows: Sullivan, dem. 234; Starr, dem. 102; Holland, whig, 157; McFarland, whig, 53; Hare, whig, 55.

**IMPORT DOCUMENT.**—We have had reported, expressly for the Sentinel, an address recently delivered to the citizens of Posey County, by ROBERT DALE OWEN, Esq., which we will lay before our readers next week. To speak of this address in advance, would be doing both it and its author injustice. No doubt it will be looked for anxiously; and all we ask is, that the people may read, reflect, and act upon it.

**FUN COMING.**—We understand that Ex-Governor Noble, Fund Commissioner of Indiana, has filed a bill in Chancery, in New York against Milton Stapp and the gang of brokers concerned with him. We understand that Noble charges Stapp with having received some seventy-five thousand dollars more than he has accounted for.

This information we give as it came to us. It is possible that it may be technically incorrect, though correct in substance. We should not be surprised if the people should begin to believe in the old adage,—"When rogues fall out, honest men get their due."

## REPORT OF THE WHIGS.

Here follow the appropriations of the Extra Session of Congress. If the whigs continue this reform, and Henry Clay says they will, throughout the coming session, we may expect to see the expenses of Government returned up to about one hundred millions of dollars over Mr. Van Buren's administration. Go it, whiggery!

The following sums were appropriated during the late Session of Congress for the purposes specified.	
For the Extra Session of Congress.	\$373,990 00
For the pay, subsistence, &c., of a	
Home Squadron.	759,310 00
For pauper lunatics in the District of Columbia.	3,500 00
For the payment of Navy Pensions.	139,696 00
For the funeral expenses of President Harrison.	3,000 00
For various fortifications, for ordnance and preventing Indian hostilities.	2,936,401 86
For placing the Statue of Washington in the rotunda of the Capitol.	35,200 00
For the P. O. Department.	497,657 00
For the purchase of naval ordnance, &c.	600,000 00
For outfits and salaries of diplomatic agents; (this act also gives extra pay to the Messengers and Servants of Congress, the amount of which is not specified.)	72,800 00
For repairing the Potomac bridge.	15,806 00
An appropriation of the proceeds of the Public lands (estimated annually).	3,000,000 00
A loan.	12,000,000 00
Total.	\$19,799,277 98

**MORE REFORM.**—A report was made to the Senate on the 11th ult. stating that there remains due to the United States from the United States Bank, the sum of \$59,600. Through the incompetency or something else of Ewing, late Secretary of the Treasury, every cent of this sum is entirely lost to the Government. If Ewing had done as his predecessor, Mr. Woodbury, did, this would have been saved. Ewing, however, had too much to do in clearing the files of the Land Office, and in attempting to "head Capt. Tyler," to attend to his duty, even if he was capable. So we go.

**PROCLAMATION.**—The President of the United States has issued a proclamation, enjoining upon all the enforcement of the neutrality laws upon our northern frontier, and exhorting all persons to refrain from joining or encouraging any unlawful association or combination calculated to produce trouble with their Canadian neighbors.

A whig State Convention has been called by the Whig Central Committee of New York, to be held on the 6th of October, "for deliberation and counsel." The Albany Evening Journal says:

"We hope to see the Democratic Fathers of the Whig Party there."

That's a new idea! If the whig party is a son of democratic fathers, it will certainly be illegitimate; for no democratic ever has acknowledged the paternity as set forth by the Journal.

Since the U. S. Bank made an assignment of its worthless fancy stocks, its own stock is hawked about at almost any price. The latest sales we have seen noted, were at 5-5 cents on the dollar! What fine places banks are to keep the people's money!

**MAINE.**—The full returns have not yet been received from Maine. From the latest, however, it would appear that Fairfield's majority will not be far from 10,000.

Ex-Governor Cannon's death is announced in the Nashville papers. He died at his residence on the 16th ult.

A row has taken place among the office holders in Philadelphia, it is said, in consequence of a tax, in some instances as high as \$50 a head, levied upon them by a whig committee, for the purpose of "heading Capt. Tyler." A fuss exists in New York from the same cause.

**WHIGGERS UNDER THE HAMMER.**—The New York Times and Star office is advertised for sale by the Sheriff of New York county.

**McLEOD'S TRIAL.**—A letter from Rome, N. Y., announces that the jury for the term at which McLeod is to be tried has been drawn, and that they are good men, and will give him a fair trial.

## THE STATE BANK—USURY.

We have heretofore made distinct charges against the Branch of the State Bank of Indiana at Indianapolis, and have requested not only the Bank organ, but any officer or director of the bank, if those charges admitted of a doubt, to deny them over their own proper signatures, we pledging ourselves, in that event, to prove true all that we asserted.

The cause of this local warfare, although of immense interest to the people at large, was not of our seeking. We had designed to have pursued a somewhat different course to bring these abuses before the people. But when the Junta allowed their weak organ to charge us with "scorching falsehood" in relation to a mere squib—although true—to true for the consciences of those engaged—published mainly as an item of news—they worked up the wrong passenger. We have thrown the "scorching falsehood" in their teeth. We have examined the lie in their throats. The people themselves have given their verdict. And if a solitary soul, who can read, within the bounds of Marion county, should still have a lingering doubt left as to the truth of our statement, we pledge ourselves to have it removed before the "ides of March." We have asked to have the charge of "scorching falsehood" unqualifiedly withdrawn. It has not been done. The course of the warfare, then, with those whom we consider, and will attempt to prove, to be the oppressors of the people, was forced upon us, by the ignorance or weakness of the Bank organ. It is always notorious, that a timid person, when passing a grave yard, or through some solitary place, will whistle or make a loud noise, designing, no doubt, to make the spooks suppose he intends attacking them; while at the same time it takes the strongest liars to keep his small but palpitating heart from making its exit through his labored broadside. This might have been the case with the organ; though we are inclined to think that there was more danger of his heart running off in a liquid form through another channel!

But the Junta, responsible for the acts of its organ, are not to be let off thus. This, they have probably learned by this time. We therefore will ask a few more questions, daring them to be answered in the negative.

Has the Branch Bank here been guilty of usury? Let the following answer:

We ask: Did not a merchant apply to the bank for a loan just previous to the time Dr. Stipp got his accommodation of \$1300; and was he not told by the officers of the bank that they must keep their funds for produce operations?

Did not the gentleman then tell them that that was what he wanted the money for?

Did the officers then not ask him, when he wanted it, and hold out to him the idea that he could have it?

Did they not refuse it when called for, and tell the gentleman that he must get a bill of exchange payable at New Orleans?

Did not the gentleman get a blank bill, with good endorsements, and on presenting it, tell the Teller to say to the directors that "if the endorsements already on were not sufficient, I [he] would put on until they were satisfied?"

Did not the Directors reject the bill thus offered, while on that, or the succeeding meeting (Dr. George W. Stipp, Esq.) got an accommodation of \$1300!—(not to buy produce.)

Did not another bank get a discount about the same time?

Did not the aforesaid merchant then try with a cash note for \$450 on a farm—the note secured by mortgage and individual security, payable ninety days from date, (the time presented,) with ten per cent. interest until paid?

After he was advised by the President to see some of the Directors, was there not appointed a meeting of them, or some of them, and him, at the bank?

Was he then not plainly told by the President that they could do nothing for him, and that he had better go to some of those men who bought notes?

Was not a Director standing by, a shaver?

Did not the gentleman then apply to this Director?

Did not the said Director tell him he would give \$375 for the note; and if not promptly met, it would be his own; but if met he would charge him for the use of the money, \$25!

This notice is getting too long. Hence we will conclude by asking.

Will not that note and bill of exchange render the bank liable to indictment for usury when it is presented to the Grand Jury?

We are not done.

## GRINDING.

"We have not approved the course of the Branch Bank at this place in all its proceedings. We think it might do more to relieve the burdens of the people. \* \* \* The directors are careful of the interests of the stockholders, and they probably carry their care so far as to GRIND the people a little."—Ind. Journal, Sept. 1.

Well may the Bank exclaim—"Save us from our friends!"—after an "open confession" on the part of the Whig Organ.

"The Directors GRIND THE PEOPLE A LITTLE!" "Boys do you hear that?" It was not a sufficient "crisis" for the people to subscribe a large portion of the Bank's stock; that, according to the Bank Organ, is not enough to "keep the mill going." But the Directors forthwith, must "GRIND THE PEOPLE A LITTLE!"

Old General KERR, who as every body knows, that knew any thing about him, was as poor as a "church mouse," used frequently during the elder barrel era, to parade himself in front of the magnificent Branch Bank building at Evansville, and with arms skinned declare that "the Whigs owned the Bank, and HE WAS ONE OF THEM!" That was some consolation for him, we have no doubt, though it was all he could obtain or hope for.

The people in general may console themselves with the similar reflection—that, if they are "cracked" by the Bank, they themselves actually furnished, if they do not now own, the "GRINDSTONE!"

**COLD-BLOODED MURDER.**—Mr. Samuel Adams, of the firm of Starchard and Adams, printers, of Gold street, New York, recently disappeared very suddenly. It now appears that he was murdered by J. C. Colt, author of a "Treatise on Book-Keeping," and brother of Mr. Colt the celebrated inventor of the repeating rifles and pistols. It seems that Colt owed Adams \$200 for printing, and as he was about leaving the city, Adams called at his rooms to collect the money; Colt murdered him, packed his body in a box with salt, and sent it on board a vessel bound for New Orleans. Strange noises had been heard in Colt's room on a certain night, by other occupants of the same building, and these and other circumstances which seem to fix the crime upon him beyond the shadow of a doubt, led to his arrest and commitment to prison for trial. It is one of the most cold-blooded murders we ever heard of.

## THE LATE ELECTION—TEMPERANCE—LIBELS OF THE INDIANA JOURNAL.

From the Journal, semi-weekly, of Sept. 18, we extract the following—

"It cannot be denied that there are belonging to both parties, a great many that can be influenced on the day of election in their voting by copious drenching with liquor. Mr. West and his temperance friends, being fully aware of that fact, used it to the utmost extent during the day. The groceries were made free. All who wished drank freely without price, at Mr. West's cost. In consequence of this immoral and highly censurable mode of electioneering, there were more intoxicated men and more fighting than have been altogether in our town for the last five years. Mr. West's temperance friends, however, winked at it and thought it a most excellent and justifiable way of beating the rascally whigs."

What say the people, ye whig people, of Marion, to the charge which the Journal makes against them in the above paragraph? It asserts nothing less, in fact, than that Mr. West secured his election by "drenching" the drunkards—a large proportion of whom of course cannot be "locovotees," because there would have been no need of "drenching them by copious drenching with liquor." The whigs must feel proud of this compliment of their organ, very!

As for the imputation against Mr. West and his temperance friends in particular—if he or they are in any degree deserving of censure, Mr. Hanna and his temperate or intemperate friends are not less so. We have been assured that he or they, notwithstanding their exclusive pretensions in favor of temperance, did furnish food to groceries for the purpose we suppose of "drenching a great many." If censure is to be inflicted at all, then, let it be done equally. What is sauce for the gander ought certainly to be sauce for the goose.

In relation to the fighting alleged by the Journal to have occurred, we have heard of but one instance of the kind, and in which the combatants were both whigs. It grew out of the falsehood propagated by the Journal in relation to Mr. West's workmen sleeping in an out house with dogs. A whig, relying upon the Journal as good authority reiterated the story in presence of a man in the employ of Mr. W. who was himself a whig. He warned the slanderer not to repeat the statement in his presence, but the warning was disregarded, and the slanderer got his hide well tanned for his temerity. This to be sure was all wrong, but most of the blame should attach to the Journal itself, as being the instigator of it.

## ELECTION OF SENATOR.

We refer to this matter again for the purpose of correcting the Sentinel in one of its statements. It is not a fact, as that sheet would induce its readers to believe, that at the election in question the people of Marion county decided against a National Bank. A glance at the table below will satisfy any unprejudiced mind of that. We are as confident as ever that there is a majority of at least 300 voters of this county in favor of a United States Bank; and when the time comes to decide that question, that opinion will be fully confirmed.

Now let the editor answer himself and show what a conscientious person he is. The following, which we copy from that print of the 8th Sept. will cause him to see himself as others see him; and probably induce the Junta to be on the lookout for a qualified editor for their organ—one who would not think so much of himself as to refuse a "thousand dollars" for assistance.

## THE SENATORIAL ELECTION.

The approaching Senatorial election in this county is of great importance to the best interests of the country. Its results will, in a great measure, determine the question whether the people of Marion are in favor of a well regulated and properly restricted United States Bank, as affording a safe custody for the public moneys, and as a means of furnishing the country with a wholesome and adequate circulating medium; or whether they are in favor of the Sub-Treasury and the numerous local banks and shippers concerns that have flooded the country with the most worthless currency in the country. Our opponents are attempting to make other issues. They are trying to keep out of sight the true question. They know and dread the popularity of a National Bank; but if the election should result favorably to them they will claim it as a decided expression of the people against a Bank; the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, combined with the pre-emption policy; a tariff on luxuries for the purpose of a national revenue; in short, against all the measures held dear by the mass of the people.

The success of the Whigs, too, at this special election would have a beneficial influence on some of our rulers at Washington City, who appear to doubt the wishes of the people, and who say that their sentiments and feelings on certain vital measures have not been fully developed and expressed. It would show the President, that notwithstanding how much they may admire and approve his course on other subjects, on that of the Bank, the Whigs in this section of the Union dissent from him entirely. It would show, too, that unlike another party on a similar occasion, they cannot be induced to renounce their former opinions by the will of a man whom they have elevated to a high and responsible office.

The Whigs throughout the State, too, are looking with intense solicitude to our actions. They expect us to vindicate ourselves and themselves from all reproach that may attach to us for the partial election of the party throughout the State at the August election. They expect us to show our brethren all over this great Union, that when the decision of great principles is involved, we will rise superior to personal prejudices and local questions, and declare the immutability of those principles which have governed and shall ever govern the friends of the present National Administration.

Whigs of Marion, remember the 18th of this month, and let the spirit of '76 and '40 animate you for the contest on that day.

**SHEEP.**—We notice that a large number of sheep are driven west from the eastern part of our State, and from Ohio and western Pennsylvania. We learn their destination to be the prairies of western Indiana, and of Illinois and Wisconsin. If these vast prairies are found well adapted to sheep, to these vast plains of the west, now considered all more useless from want of timber, the wool-growing business must be transferred from the older States, and those hitherto productive wastes, become, in fact, the most productive lands of the west.

In the heavily timbered lands of the west, sheep do not do so well, at first; but a few years of acclimation has produced as many, and as fine animals, as the hilly portions of the older States.

It was but a few years since, when herds of cattle were driven west, generally for the immediate uses of the emigrant. But during the past year, thousands on thousands of the increase have been returned for the eastern markets; and we venture the prediction, that those who live to see 10 or 15 years hence, will see our thoroughfares crowded with loads of wool, and droves of sheep, bound east for consumption.

These things argue well for our country. In them consist many of the true sources of wealth and independence. The fact is, all that our country needs is, for a portion of lazy speculators and mere consumers to go to the earth, God's heritage to the children of man, and to become producers, and honest, independent men. Then will be the millennium.

## THE STATE BANK.

We copy the following from the Bank Charter.

Sec. 8. The said bank shall not at any time suspend or refuse payment in gold or silver of any of its notes, bills, or obligations due or payable, nor of any moneys received upon deposit; and if said bank at any time refuse or neglect to pay any bill, note, or obligation issued by such bank, if demanded within the usual banking hours, at the proper branch where the same is payable according to contract, promise, or undertaking, the said bank, or shall neglect or refuse to pay on demand as aforesaid, any moneys received on deposit, to the person or persons entitled to receive the same, then, and in every such case, the holder of any such bill, note or obligation, or the person or persons entitled to demand or receive such moneys as aforesaid, shall respectively be entitled to receive and recover interest on their said demands, until the same shall be fully paid and satisfied, at the rate of twelve per centum per annum from the time of such demand as aforesaid; and any branch or branches failing to meet its engagements may be closed as in case of insolvency.

Now we will copy a little from the 26th section, and would respectfully inquire of Governor Bigler, if he does not know that the charter is violated; and if so, why he does not order a *scire facias* to be sued out! He has sworn to perform the duties required of him by law; will he then perjure himself by neglecting them, merely because those interested deem it expedient?

Sec. 26. The general assembly may at any time appoint an agent to examine the state and condition of said bank, and each and every branch thereof, who shall have the same power and right as ex-officio appointed by the directors of the State Bank; and when any agent as aforesaid shall find and report, or the Governor of the State shall have reason to believe that the charter has been violated, it may be lawful for the legislature to direct, or the Governor to order a *scire facias* to be sued out of the Marion Circuit Court in the name of the State (which shall be executed upon the president of the State Bank for the time being, at least fifteen days before the commencement of the term of said Court) calling on said corporation to show cause wherefore the charter hereby granted shall not be declared forfeited; and it shall be lawful for the said Court, upon the return of said *scire facias*, to examine into the truth of the alleged violation; and if such violation be made to appear, then to pronounce and adjudge that the said charter is forfeited and annulled; and every issue of that, which shall arise from such proceeding, and may be joined between the State and the corporation aforesaid, shall be tried by jury, and it shall be lawful for the Court aforesaid, to require the production of such of the books of the corporation as it may deem necessary for the ascertainment of the controverted facts; and the final judgment of the Court aforesaid shall be examinable in the Supreme Court of the State, by writ of error, and may be there reversed or affirmed according to usage of law, and it shall be the duty of the Governor to employ counsel on behalf of the State, to prosecute such writ of *scire facias*.

**ARREST OF JONES.**—This individual, who recently absconded with about \$10,000 of the funds of the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank of Troy, came down in the *Utica cars* on Thursday, accompanied by the officers who had been in pursuit of him. He was a teller in the bank, and has been committed to take his trial for embezzlement.—N. Y. paper.

So, being a "teller in a bank" has let off the villain as an "embezzler." Should one of the poorer class "embezzle" a ham, or even a "rynyling," he would at once walk off to the penitentiary as a common thief, and no questions asked. The people may depend upon it, that while such injustice is done, they are not safe. Suppose that one of our bank officers should walk off with all the funds in the Branch Bank, (if there are any available,) do you suppose he would suffer half the punishment meted out to the poor devil who should steal from him but a plug of tobacco? Far from it! He has been repaid rich—he has moved in the best circles—he is—he is this, and he is that—poor fellow he could not help it! Seizing with his stolen plunder some scoundrel not more honest than himself, he gives bonds and slopes!

People of all complexions, an honest man will bear watching. Keep your eyes on those who have it in their power to rob you.

From the London Times, Aug. 29.

**CASE OF MR. McLEOD.**—All applications of hostilities between the United States and this country, arising out of the detention of Mr. McLeod, by the authorities of New York, are happily, set at rest. Lord Palmerston's reply on Thursday night, in the House of Commons, to a string of questions proposed by Mr. Roebuck, conveyed renewed assurances that Mr. McLeod's safety, and eventual, and not distant release, had been pledged to the British Government by the American authorities.

What think American citizens of this? Think of the "American authorities" dared to make such a pledge? None could have been so base, so treacherous to the country, save the feed authors of British stockholders. What if a jury of American citizens should find, upon conclusive testimony, the boasting British scoundrel guilty of the murder of defenceless and sleeping citizens—should not he suffer the penalty due to a crime of such magnitude? Here we find an English Journal asserting that McLeod's safety and release had been PLEDGED to the British Government by the AMERICAN AUTHORITIES! Where will this base and servile truckling end! When the people come to their senses, and place the affairs of the nation in the trust-keeping hands of her sons, who look to her honor and glory as above all fees. Then and not till then, shall we cease to become a scorn and a by-word with money-grasping.

**WIVES IN LOUISIANA.**—Louisiana guards the rights of her women with kind and parental care. The husband cannot alienate the property, even by consent of the wife; and even the money given by the parents, either before or after marriage, is as much the separate property of the wife as the land and the house. So can every married husband, debtor, and sue him in a court of law. Dashing young fellows used to go and marry the beautiful creoles of the territory, and spend their property within a short period, leaving them to penury. It is said that it was to guard against this conduct on the part of unprincipled adventurers, that the enactment of his law was found necessary by the prudent and kind French ancestors of that happy region. No matter what led to it, the example is worthy of all praise.—N. American.

A well guarded law of this description would be of great value in every State as a protection to the rights of women. An attempt was made in the Legislature of this State to procure the enactment of some such law, we believe, a few years since, but from some cause or other, without success; and the benevolent intentions of the author were subsequently used to his disadvantage by a competitor upon the stump. This was one of the humbugs by which Robt. Dale Owen was defeated for Congress in 1839.

It will be seen by an advertisement in this paper, that a meeting of the stockholders of the Bank has been called for the purpose of choosing Directors. We hope those who may be chosen will be less apt to "GRIND" the people, than their predecessors were.

Mr. Webster's organ at Boston, the *Courier*, says, "The loss of Mr. Granger, the Post Master General, is an irreparable gain."

## ANOTHER BRITISH OUTRAGE ON THE CANADA BORDER.

The following is from the "Sentinel" of Burlington, Vermont:

**Another atrocious invasion of American Soil by the Cut Throat British Soldier.**—By a letter from Albany, we learn another atrocious invasion of our territory has been perpetrated by our amiable neighbors, the British. On Sunday night last, a party of twelve British soldiers, fully armed, crossed over into Albany, Vt., from Canada, in three wagons. They then proceeded to the house of Mr. Brown, which is situated four miles this side of the river, who is a brother-in-law of Col. Croghan, one of the political refugees of 1838, and who has resided upon this side ever since. This was about midnight. The brave band of British midnight assassins then stealthily entered the house with bayonets fixed. A portion of them proceeded to the bedroom of Mr. and Mrs. Brown, and with bayonets at their throats threatened them with instant death in case they made the least noise. The others went to the bed where Col. Croghan was sleeping, seized, roused and bound him hand and foot, and thrust a bayonet through his leg, another into his side, and in this horrible state, nearly destitute of clothing, he was hurried into a wagon and driven off into Canada. These are the circumstances of this infernal affair, from a source entitled to the fullest confidence. Col. Croghan is an American, but for a few years preceding the outbreak of 1837, he resided on Caldwell's Manor, some two or three miles from Albany, on the Canada side. An enthusiastic Republican, he early in the contest became an object of suspicion and hatred to the loyalist cut throats of Canada. In the winter of 1838, the British soldiery surrounded his house, drove his helpless wife and children to this side of the lines, on foot, through the inclemency of a Canadian winter, burned his house, and plundered and laid waste his property to the amount of \$50,000. They will now complete their vengeance by murdering him on the testimony of some perjured scoundrels, such as British gold never fails to procure.

## THE ADDRESS OF THE ULTRA WHIG CONGRESSMEN.

The trade of political heresy and nonsense, having for its object a radical change of the constitution, and the abrogation of all Executive power, which a portion of the whigs in Congress have put forth in an address to the people, cannot fail, upon a deliberate examination, to be generally condemned. It is one of the most alarming signs of the times that a paper proposing such monstrous innovations, should be promulgated in their authoritative and official form. Nothing but ungoverned passion, and the most extraordinary excitement could have induced the body of men, which composed the whig caucus, to sanction a document filled with such pernicious doctrines. Carry out the schemes of these people, and you subvert the constitution. In the better days of the republic, if a set of politicians had undertaken to discover a mode of digging their own graves, this paper would have saved them all further trouble. Twenty years ago, no sane man who hoped for popular favor would have dared to broach such doctrines. Why, the constitution, as it came from the hands of its immortal framers, was the most splendid monument of political wisdom that God Almighty ever permitted the human mind to devise. And now, a congressional whig caucus, in a paroxysm of rage, at the defeat of a preposterous bank bill, threatens to tear its fair proportions, and destroy all its conservative features. We shall see whether these frenzied politicians can inoculate the people with their madness.

The money article of the N. Y. Evening Post, of Sept. 17, contains the following paragraph—

India and Illinois State bonds are at 46 & 48 per cent. It is supposed that the distribution bill would have the effect of raising materially the prices of these stocks, but the famous measure seems to have had quite a contrary effect. We think a very important reason for the low prices of these stocks is the general want of confidence as to what are good or bad stock. These States have had so much difficulty with their agents—so much has been repudiated—so much in dispute—the state refusing to recognize the bill of stock, that purchasers do not know which is the genuine and therefore will not buy. It is difficult, indeed, to believe that bonds bearing six per cent. interest, of two sovereign States in this Union, should be more than 50 per cent. discount!

**"WHO IS PERILOUS?"**—The *Madisonian*, a print that did more for the Whig cause last fall than any other in the country, asks this question, and thus pursues it.

"If a bank was the leading object, why was not a bank candidate elected? Why were two gentlemen placed upon the same ticket, who were open and undeviating opponents of a Bank? Were they put forward as decoys, that the votes of the people might first be secured, and then these decoys made the instruments of a design of which the people did not hear, and to which they were not parties? Was any such fraud and perfidy contemplated? If it was, we were not in the secret. If we had been, and had lent a hand to forward such a stupendous conspiracy, we should look upon ourselves as forevermore a worthy object of the scorn and contempt of honest men."

**SEN. TAYLOR.**—The Address promulgated by the ultra Whig Caucus, in the House of Representatives, on the subject of the proposed constitution to be put upon the last veto, which, diversified, will be a triumph of correct principles, and for ever set at rest the currency question so far as it pertains to national legislation. The address says:

"The last veto has narrowed the question of a bank down to the basis of the Sub-treasury scheme, and it is obvious from the opinions of that measure, that the country is not to expect any thing better than the exploded Sub-treasury, or some measure of the same character, from Mr. Taylor."

The *Madisonian* states, that when the first V. S. Bank was chartered, then was President Washington's doubts of its constitutionality that at his request Mr. Madison prepared a *Veto Message*, which is now retained.

The same paper states, that George Clinton's remarks giving the casting vote against the revenue of his charter in 1814, were prepared by a member of the present Senate. The Veto Message would be a rare and valuable relic.

**BISHOP MASON.**—Letters from Bishop Mead, Assistant Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Virginia, who is now travelling in England, have been received. We regret to learn, says the *Alexandria Gazette*, that his health is not materially improved. He is expected to embark from England, on his return home, the last of this month.

**PRESIDENT TYLER.**—It is stated that the President's mother was an amiable lady of good sense, and good family, of the name of Pongles, a Scotchwoman from the classic banks of Tees, whose sister, the widow of Mr. Thompson, Mayor of Jedburgh, will leave her nephew (the President) a large fortune.

**"PROSCRIBING PROSCRIPTIONS."** Mr. Benton stated in a speech he delivered in the Senate, that a new list of SIXTY-SEVEN HUNDRED POSTMASTERS HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM OFFICE SINCE THE FOURTH OF MARCH LAST!

**PARDONED.**—Peter M. Strayer and William Corman, the two men who were condemned with Dr. Braddoe in the extensive mail robberies, have been pardoned by the President, after a confinement of nine months. They gave testimony against Braddee.

**NO GO.**—The Hon. Senator Talmadge, has published a letter, which he wrote to "Captain Tyler," requesting him to make a fool of himself, but it was "no go."

The Hon. John Sergeant has resigned his seat as a member of Congress from the Second District of Pennsylvania.

## INDIANAPOLIS BANK NOTE LIST.